

PLANTERS TALK OF THEIR WORK

(Continued from Page One.)

planted is, but I am confident that when the record is made up it will show a large increase for 1909 over any previous season in the number of trees set out. In this statement I have particularly in mind the work that is being done by the sugar plantation companies and leading stock ranches, but the interest is not confined to the large landowners. This year the division of forestry made a special point of giving away free trees on Arbor Day (November 12) to homesteaders, kuleana and other landowners. Practically 30,000 trees were distributed from the government nursery in Honolulu, besides a number of thousand more—the reports are not yet in hand—from substations on the other islands. The plan of having local substations is a new one this year. As soon as funds are available it will be vigorously followed up. It ought to lead to a decided increase in the number of trees planted, which should result in turn in the improved appearance of many districts.

Proposed Study of Planted Eucalyptus.

"Of no small interest to plantation men should be an investigation about to be undertaken by the division of forestry in cooperation with the United States forest service—a study of the planted groves of eucalyptus in Hawaii. There are throughout the Territory many groves of commercially valuable eucalyptus of varying size and age. The plan is to visit these groves and make careful measurements of the trees, with notes on their history and development. From these data it will be possible to compile tables showing what one who plants eucalyptus may expect, after given times, in the way of wood, posts, ties, poles and timber.

"It will, I believe, also be possible on the basis of the present value of such products, to demonstrate pretty accurately that eucalyptus planting in Hawaii is not only a good thing, but a decidedly profitable investment.

"Forest protection and forest extension are the two watchwords of forestry in Hawaii. Both are of direct interest to the members of this association. With increasing funds the government is about to undertake larger activities. Is it not reasonable to expect that the awakened self-interest of the plantation companies will lead them also to increase their forest work, especially as to tree planting? In this period of large crops and good returns let us strengthen the foundations of our prosperity by making farsighted provision for the future."

Tree Planting Discussed.

A general discussion of tree planting on the plantations followed the reading of Mr. Hosmer's paper. It appeared that several of the plantations have been planting trees to a considerable extent, generally ironwoods along the coast to act as a windbreak. A number of the managers reported that these trees are doing very well and giving excellent satisfaction. A few had planted eucalyptus, and the trees are doing well.

It was suggested that eucalyptus might be planted with profit in gulches which can not be used for growing cane. Several expressed the belief that this practice would prove worth trying.

Morning Session.

The meeting was called to order yesterday morning by Vice President Pfofenhauer, and without preliminaries the report of the committee on machinery used in the manufacture of sugar was called for. In the absence of J. N. S. Williams, chairman of the committee, the report was read by Secretary W. O. Smith.

A general discussion of the report followed. The merits and faults of the Lillo triple effect were talked over by a number of the managers present, several of them stating that they have considerable trouble with the Lillo, while others said they were entirely satisfied with it.

Cane Cutter Needed.

Following this discussion, the report

of the committee on cutting and transportation of cane was read and C. C. Kennedy read an article on the subject. Mr. Kennedy expressed the belief that the planters' association should offer inventors all possible inducements to try to invent a practicable cane cutting machine to take the place of the old cane knife. He was of the opinion that a sum of money should be set aside as a reward to the man who should invent such a machine, as this would most surely stimulate endeavor along that line.

Robert Catton, Robert Hall and W. J. Dyer had appendices to the report of the committee. W. M. McQuade also submitted an independent supplementary report on observations made of accumulators used by the Kona Development Company.

Following the reading of the reports, they were discussed by the members present. C. C. Kennedy, John T. Moir, W. W. Goodale, C. Hedemann, James Gibb, John Hind, George F. Renton, James Watt, Elmer Paxton and Noel Deers were among those who took part in the discussion.

E. D. Tenney then spoke of the substitution by Ewa plantation of the fifteen-roller mill for the two nine-roller mills, and Manager Renton made the statement that fifteen-roller mills are certain to be in general use in the future if the last possible extraction is desired. He said that if Ewa had had the fifteen-roller mill in operation the whole season, the plantation would be \$22,000 better off than it is now.

Afternoon Session.

When the planters reassembled in the afternoon the discussion was resumed and several of the managers made reports of how the work is carried on on their plantations.

W. W. Goodale read the report of the committee on manufacture of sugar. His report was supplemented by attached letters from several of the plantation managers describing various processes and modifications in use on their plantations. There was considerable discussion as to the advisability of trying to save the cane wax from the filter cake, and the statement was made that although the wax can be saved, it is as yet uncertain whether or not it would be profitable to try to do so. Samples have been sent to London for examination and a report on its value.

The matter of manufacturing alcohol from refuse molasses was discussed at length, several of those present expressing the belief that it would be profitable so to utilize the material.

The report of W. K. Bull, chairman of the committee on warehouses for the storage of raw sugar, was read by Secretary W. O. Smith. The committee had little to report, stating that the subject was very fully covered in the report submitted last year.

There was no discussion of the report, and Forester Hosmer then read his paper, an outline of which and of the discussion that followed is given above.

Today's Work.

At four o'clock the meeting adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when the report of the experiment station will be read and discussed. In the afternoon the planters will visit the planters' experiment station and also, at the invitation of Professor Wilcox, will make a trip to the federal experiment station.

VIKING SHIP COMING HERE.

SEATTLE, November 5.—The viking ship which was used in the picturesque celebration of Norway day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, will sail to Norway by way of the Suez canal, carrying its owner, Finn H. Frolich, the well-known sculptor; Capt. Ole Brude, who some years ago crossed the Atlantic in an 18-foot lifeboat, and a crew of four Norwegian seamen. The ship will start from the Sound early next spring, going first to San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, Japan and through the Indian ocean and the Mediterranean.

CRANE NOT THE FIRST RECALLED

Monroe Recalled His Mexican Minister, Catching Him on the Border.

The experience of Charles R. Crane with the mission to China recalls the case of the almost forgotten Ninian Edwards, who started out as United States minister to Mexico, but never reached the capital of the sister republic, says the New York Sun.

Edwards had been United States senator from Illinois, and Monroe, near the close of his second term, gave him the Mexican mission. The country was then nearing the end of the so-called era of good feeling, and Edwards had been contributing his share to the political discord of that curious time by writing letters signed "A. B." in a Washington newspaper published in the interest of Calhoun. These letters accused William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, of corrupt practices in office, and they were intended to kill off Crawford as a candidate for President. Calhoun himself was the subject of similar attacks instigated by Crawford, but he easily disproved them.

Edwards arranged that after he had started for his post in Mexico the "A. B." letters should be sent to the house of representatives as the basis of impeachment proceedings against Crawford, and it was then that the authorship of the letters became known. In transmitting them to the speaker of the house Edwards avowed himself their author and added to the charges already made public others that were sufficient as ground of impeachment.

Crawford at the time lay ill at home, having been attacked with paralysis about four months earlier, in September, 1823, and left in such condition that he transacted much of his business as secretary of the treasury by proxy. The attack in the house had been made by Edwards at such a time as made it difficult for Crawford to prepare a defense before the political campaign of 1824 was finished.

His friends rallied to his aid and asked that Edwards be fetched back. The house accordingly sent the sergeant-at-arms after the minister and he was overtaken near New Orleans. He came back 1500 miles to Washington in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms.

Crawford meanwhile had got together a mass of evidence on his side and Edwards completely failed to make good his charges, so that a committee, of which Daniel Webster and John Randolph were members, unanimously reported in vindication of the accused secretary.

Although Edwards had had a long, honorable and successful public career as a judge in Kentucky and as territorial governor of Illinois and then as senator, this affair was his ruin in national politics. It was known that Crawford had fought two duels and killed his man in one of them and maybe this fact was taken into account by the public in estimating the quality of Edwards's performance in making an attack upon a physically disabled man and hastening to a distant land just when his share in the matter should become known.

At any rate such a storm of contempt broke upon him that he resigned his appointment to Mexico and returned to Illinois. He was then under fifty, but he took no further part in national politics, though he had a sort of vindication at home by his election as governor of Illinois. He died less than ten years after this affair. Crawford, the invalid, outlived him by about a year.

A thorough manipulation of the scalp promotes the healthy growth of hair. The famous Pitch shampoo as given at the Union barber shop, not only massages the scalp, but leaves the hair and scalp free from all dandruff.

GOVERNMENT AFTER OPIUM SMUGGLERS

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—For the first time in the history of the customs service, a special agent has been sent south of San Francisco for permanent location. Special agent Frank E. Johnson, who has been in charge of the San Francisco office since the death of Special Agent West, has been ordered to San Diego, where he will establish his headquarters. He will work for the present in the Los Angeles district, although reporting direct to the secretary of the treasury at Washington.

Still more significant of the determination to prevent the threatened smuggling of opium on a large scale is the rushing of the revenue cutters Bear and Perry to the southern coast of California, on orders that were received from Washington last Monday. The cutters will patrol the coast from San Diego to San Luis Obispo. There is no doubt now in regard to the reports that the government has received information that the opium ring is preparing for big operations.

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